Radon Decision Grid

If you have...	...done a short-term test.	...done a follow-up short-term test.	...done a follow-up long-term test.	...water from a private well.
...a radon level less than 4 pCi/L.	**A follow up test is not necessary.** If you tested during the summer, consider retesting in the winter when levels are usually higher. In addition, retest every five years or after	**No action is necessary.** If your radon level is above 2 pCi/L, consider further testing and mitigation. In addition, retest every five years or after major remodeling.	**No action is necessary.** If your long-term test included fall and winter months, then you have an idea of your annual radon exposure. If this level is above two, you may want to think about mitigating.	**Consider testing your water.** You can have elevated levels of radon in your water even if your air level is below the EPA recommended action level.
...a radon level between 4 pCi/L and 20 pCi/L.	**Do follow-up testing.** If your measurement is closer to 4 pCi/L, do a long-term test for one year. If it is closer to 20 pCi/L, do a long-term test for three months. Or, do a short-term test during each of the four seasons and average the results.	**Take action to reduce radon levels within one year.** These levels are above average and should be addressed.	**Take action to reduce radon levels within one year.** These levels are above average and should be addressed.	**Test your water for radon.** Radon in your water may be contributing to the radon in your air.
...a radon level between 20 pCi/L and 50 pCi/L.	**Do a follow-up short term test as soon as possible.** You can use another 2-7 day test or use an alpha track detector for 1 month.	**Take action to reduce radon levels within six months.** These levels are greatly above average and should be fixed soon.	**Not applicable.** At this level, even with seasonal variations, your average yearly exposure to radon is high. Long-term testing would be pointless.	**Test your water for radon.** Radon in your water may be contributing to the radon in your air.
...a radon level greater than 50 pCi/L.	**Do a follow-up short-term test as soon as possible.** Test for no more than one week,. This will work to verify the original results.	**Take action to reduce radon levels as soon as possible.** These results are very high and should be fixed as soon as possible.	**Not applicable.** At this level, even with seasonal variations, your average yearly exposure to radon is high. Long-term testing would be pointless.	**Test your water for radon.** Radon in your water may be contributing to the radon in your air.

Using the Radon Decision Grid

The Radon Decision grid can help you to think about how to work with your radon test results. This grid represents the guidance that the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) provides to Connecticut residents testing for radon.*

1. Select the option from the top row that applies to your situation.

2. Select the option from the left column that applies to your situation.

If you have...	...done a short-term test...	...done a follow-up short-term test.	...done a follow-up long-term test.	...water from a private well.
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3. Find the square where the row and column intersect. Read this advice.

Some Definitions

pCi/L– picocuries per liter, the unit of measurement for radon concentration.

4 pCi/L– the EPA recommended action level for radon in air. The EPA recommends that radon levels of 4 pCi/L or higher be reduced.

Mitigation– reduction of radon levels. This usually involves installation of a mitigation (radon reduction) system.

Short-term test– a radon test that lasts between 2 (two) and 90 (ninety) days. Short term tests usually take two to seven days.

Long-term test– a radon test that lasts from 90 (ninety) days to 1 (one) year.

*This Radon Decision Grid will probably not be helpful to people involved in a real estate transaction. If you are buying or selling a home, please see our document concerning radon and real estate transactions.